

NEBRASKA STATE NOTES.

A canning company has been organized at Hastings.

Jacob³ Schmidt, one of the pioneers of Lincoln is dead. He came to that city in 1868.

Sam Opetlander, a young man living near Grafton, lost part of his hand in a corn sheller.

The store of Pitchford & Warfield at Cedar Rapids was destroyed by fire Sunday night. Loss \$6,000.

Jenson Bros. flour mills at Nelson, burned to the ground Monday. Loss \$12,000; insurance \$5,000.

The fine new union depot at Fremont has just been completed. It will be occupied by the Union Pacific and Northwestern.

During the year just ended not a single criminal case was filed in the district court of Duell Co., and not a single divorce was asked for.

Orn Street and James McGrath both of Crab Orchard, engaged in a desperate fight. Street was badly cut by a knife in the hands of McGrath.

The Fremont Telephone Co. has enjoined the city from engaging in any work of demolishing the company's lines, as recently ordered by the city council.

George Johns of Dakota City has pleaded guilty to violating the game laws. He was arrested November 30 with a deer in his possession. He was fined \$25 and costs.

The pension of Capt. A. D. Flanagan of Tecumseh has been increased from \$30 to \$40 per month. The increase was secured through the efforts of Congressman Burket.

ELECTRICITY AS WAR AGENT.

Rapid Extension of Its Use in Fortifications on the Coast.

An interesting instance of the rapid extension of the use of electricity is furnished by the fortifications distributed along our coast. A few years ago the electric light was introduced to add to the comfort of the garrisons and to provide better illumination of the work. Once a generating plant had been installed there was at hand a supply of power in a convenient and easily controllable form, and this led to its use for purposes which were not contemplated at the time the plant was installed. Electric fans have been put in to make the living quarters more comfortable in hot weather, and electric motors have been adopted for training the guns, a class of work for which they are particularly well adapted. Motors are used to drive the ammunition hoists and to do other work which before had either been done

by hand or some less satisfactory power. Searchlights have been installed, enabling a fortification to sweep the sea at night, says the Scientific American.

The various ports of the fortress are connected together by telephone, so that the commandant is in touch at all times with the entire garrison, and can instantly transmit orders to any point. The various fortifications along the coast are tied together by telephone and telegraph, so that on the appearance of the enemy at any point all the fortifications would be informed of it. Submarine mines are controlled electrically, and even the guns may be fired by this means by an officer at some distant point. By means of wireless telegraphy a fortification can be kept in touch with the scouting vessels, and would be informed of the approach of an enemy long before he is visible from the coast. The teleautograph may be brought into service for transmitting orders, and electric signaling lights are replacing the older types. Electric lights lighting the range finder stations, and electric clock circuits furnish accurate time to all parts of the fortifications. To insure the continuity of these manifold services, accumulators are now installed, so that there will at all times be a constant and reliable supply of power. Thus, from being at first a small auxiliary, the electric equipment has extended until it is now probably the most important part of the entire equipment of the fortress.

GLADSTONE.

Had an Extraordinary Capacity for Righteous Indignation.

Mr. Gladstone had an extraordinary capacity for righteous indignation, says Rollo Ogden, in Atlantic. What his flaming speech against giant injustice could do in the way of impressing the popular imagination, let his sweeping victory of 1880, in the teeth of the wisest political prophets, be the witness. And as the historian J. R. Green wrote to Humphry Ward: "Let us never forget that the triumph is his. He and he only among the liberals I met never despaired. He and he only foresaw what the verdict on this 'great trial' would be. When folk talk of 'cool-headed statesmen' and 'sentimental rhetoricians' again, I shall always call to mind that in taking stock of English opinion at this crisis the sentimental rhetorician was right and the cool-headed statesmen were wrong." Mr. Morley quotes Green's glowing tribute to the leader of whom he was so proud—the man who "was always noble of soul." Mr. Gladstone had the power of thus impressing widely diverse natures. Large-fibred Spurgeon rivaled the finely grained Green in admiration. "We believe," he wrote, "in no man's infallibility, but it is restful to be sure of one man's integrity." "That

Morley, marks the secret.

No ordinary man could have so clasped to himself such differing supporters. At Oxford, Gladstone had Pusey's vote, and he had Jowett's.

COLD WAVES.

Have Had Much to Do with Developing American Enterprise.

The cold wave, so much dreaded by most people, is really a blessing in disguise. It charges the atmosphere with fresh oxygen and a surplus of free electricity, which produces a most exhilarating and beneficial effect upon mankind. Torpid energies are aroused, physical vigor and resistance increased by the advent of a cold wave to such an extent that any incidental damage is more than made up for, says the Medical Brief.

The American climate has always been recognized as a strong factor in causing the aggressiveness and enterprise which have lifted our people into the first rank among nations and made us commercially supreme. The cold wave, with the results of increased energy and vigor, is a meteorological phenomenon peculiar to this country. The chief of the weather bureau at Washington explains the origin of this wave.

It appears that with a high-pressure system, rotating with great velocity, large volumes of cold air are drawn down from above the clouds, so that the cold wave is "homemade," being simply a product of motion. The system of motion originates in the northwest, but the cold air comes from above the clouds.

The cold wave is not only useful for its beneficial effect upon the human system; but as a cleansing and purifying agency. It dissipates the deadly carbonic acid gas, the product of respiration and combustion, and the foul effluvia of decaying matter, increasing atmospheric circulation generally and thereby relieving stagnation.

Glass Globes.

In fitting on gas globes it is a common error to screw them too tightly. Room should be allowed for the expansion of the glass when it has become heated by the gas, for otherwise a breakage is inevitable.

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PRONOUNCING "RALEIGH."

All Conjecture Is Against Sounding It to Rhyme with "Raw."

According to Mr. Adrian Wheeler "the pronunciation of 'Raleigh' seems to be 'Rawley.'" Whether this only means "seems to be" is to be surmised, says Notes and Queries.

The question is what was the pronunciation at the period indicated? And surely that is much a matter of surmise also. "When Sir Walter Raleigh's name was told ('Raleigh'), said the king: 'On my soule, mon, I have not heard rawley of thee.'" (not "rawley").

The conjecture presumably must be that King James, with a labored joke, founded on the sound then given to Raleigh (or Rawley), meant: I have not heard "really," with the "rale" sound that the Irish still give to the word "real" or "rarely," with the meaning: "I have heard 'rare' things of thee;" or the same word with the present meaning: "I have heard seldom of thee (of late)."

The assumption that King James must have sounded the letters "raw" as we now do surely requires some proof.

Now in the old northern records one may find the name Maitland (and even Maytland) spelled also "Mautland." It is conceivable to the present writer that the men who wrote "Mautland" may have pronounced the word "Mautland," but it is inconceivable to him that the men who wrote "Maitland" (and "Maytland") could have sounded the name "Mortland," for that is what our modern tongues have brought the "au" and the "aw" to, as to sound.

Is there known to be any other origin for the surname of "Raleigh" than the place name "Raleigh"? If not that place name stands to this day in the way of the "Rawley" ("Rorly") pronouncers.

En passant it may be worth remarking that "rare meat" and "raw meat" are much about the same thing. Can it be proved that "rare" with the "raw" meaning, is anything more than a phonetic spelling of the sound given of old to the combined letters "raw"?

It may be recollected that it has been allowed that the proper sound of "Ralph" (often spelled "Rawfe" in old deeds) is "Rafe," rhyming with "safe."